

OCTOBER 30, 1925

# The AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*



RUDDY  
BIAN



*He Lived in Mud—  
But He Laughed.*

*He Was Footsore  
and Tired—  
But He Laughed.*

*Cooties Annoyed  
Him—  
But He Laughed.*

*He Faced Death—  
But He Laughed.*

# You Need This Picture!

**T**HE title of the film is taken from the well-known expression "You can't stand there, soldier." The entire spirit of the picture is in keeping with the title. It is dedicated to the irrepressible doughboy, who refused to be downhearted even in the face of death. The sub-titles are in the language that every doughboy knows and the picture brings to the screen for the first time, a phase of the World War never before picturized.

The picture reveals in an intimate way what happened to the average young American after Woodrow Wilson wrote his last note to the Kaiser. It is built of exclusive scenes taken during the war and skillfully woven together into a continuity which, if you happen to be in the cast of characters, gives you a chance to relive those eventful days of slum and shells.

There is plenty of action to satisfy the movie fan's craving for thrills, and not a few genuine laughs. The picture covers the period of the war not only from the first line trenches, but shows also what happened behind the lines. A picture that any audience will enjoy and offers an abundance of entertainment.

*In the film "YOU CAN'T STAND THERE" you see by contrast between the Americans and the Germans what Hindenburg meant when he said the Germans forgot how to laugh. Their faces had actually become grim*

*and elongated. A boy of sixteen wore the face of an old man. In contrast you see an American doughboy lying on a stretcher dictating a death message to his mother. He is smiling. The smile wins, even in war.*

## —COUPON—

**The American Legion Film Service,  
National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.**

Please tell me how my post can increase its prestige and add to its treasury by showing the Legion's motion picture film, "YOU CAN'T STAND THERE."

Name .....

Official Title and Post .....

City ..... State ..... 10-30-25

*If you aren't a post official, stand up at your next post meeting and ask what has been done to get this information for your post.*

### **He Laughed at Death**

The film is dedicated to the irrepressible American doughboy, the greatest crusader of all time. You see him in action. You see him at play. You see in him those qualities which writers for years have been trying to describe, but which only the camera has adequately revealed.

The scenes are all authentic and official, having been collected by experts from the footage sent back by government Signal Corps photographers.

**AN OFFICIAL PICTURE—BOOK IT TODAY!**



# The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly



## Start 1926 *with* 1925 Strength

### *Legionnaires:*

The fundamental strength of The American Legion in all its acts of service to God and country lies in membership. As our membership increases or dwindles, so is our program of service enlarged or curtailed.

The Omaha convention decided that the time has come to initiate a nation-wide effort to upbuild the Legion's membership. That convention

RESOLVED, That having provided for the pressing needs of our comrades and met the emergency conditions arising from the War, we believe that it should be the first duty of the incoming administration to make a special appeal to our former comrades to enlist in our cause and that the time has come when all should unite to accomplish in the fullest measure the true ideals and principles of The American Legion.

Here and now your National Commander pledges you his time and every resource at his command to carry out successfully your convention's mandate.

But we must have the earnest co-operation of every Legionnaire, every member of The American Legion Auxiliary and every member of the Forty and Eight.

However, two important tasks must be completed before taking up this year's major effort.

1. *Completion of the Endowment.* Your National Commander calls upon every department which has not yet completed the Endowment effort to do so within the next sixty days.
2. *Collection of Dues.* Each department and post should exert all its energies in collecting dues from all present members on or before January 1, 1926.

With our decks thus cleared for action we can then lay our plans for a thoroughly organized nation-wide effort to upbuild the membership.

The goal is ONE MILLION PAID-UP MEMBERS BY OCTOBER, 1926!

It sounds big—an increase of 400,000! But with your help it can be done.

Each of you has an important part to play in this great effort. Give your whole-hearted co-operation and we shall make a million-member Legion A FACT.

Every day, every hour, every minute counts in carrying out this program. LET'S GO!

National Commander

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# Million-Member McQuigg

**T**HE iron-gray hair of John McQuigg and the iron jaw of the same, the clenched fist which swings to give point to his terse remarks when addressing an audience of anywhere from five to five thousand, lend an atmosphere of plausibility to the name most folks who know him well know him by. Go Get 'Em McQuigg they called him in Ohio long before that name became known to Legion fame the country over—long before there was any Legion to radiate fame for anybody, in fact. Old Rough and Ready—that is another name they have for McQuigg. It was coined in the first instance for Zachary Taylor, but it fits McQuigg, too. Observe him in action sometime and see if it doesn't.

Yet there is more of Andrew Jackson in McQuigg than of Zachary Taylor. As a basis for comparison, consider the fact that the new commander is of that same sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry as Old Hickory, and that like the hero of New Orleans he had gained a reputation for vigor and force as a lawyer before winning a reputation as a soldier. But one must not carry the comparison too far. Remember that Jackson was a frontier lawyer in the days when a college degree was not so needful to a successful pleader at the bar as some other things. A graduate of a shooting gallery sometimes got farther with less personal discomfort. Jackson never learned to spell correctly all the words he used and the meticulous have found flaws in his grammar. But he was a wise, a forceful and a remarkable statesman.

**I**T IS the possession of that quality of native force, with which no American has been so picturesquely endowed as Jackson, that characterizes the new National Commander of The American Legion. But hand in hand with this Mr. McQuigg is a university graduate and a classical scholar, despite a style of address which can be thoroughly Jacksonian in its simplicity. As a young man Mr. McQuigg learned to read Greek almost as readily as he did English, and contracted the habit of perusing the Greek and Latin classics in the original for his own entertainment.

John Rea McQuigg was born on a farm near the hamlet of Dalton, ten miles east of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, sixty years ago the fifth of this coming December. That makes the year of his birth 1865, which witnessed the close of the Civil War. McQuigg the elder was born in Ireland, but he married a Pennsylvania girl named Jane McKinnie whose forbears were Scotch. The McKinnies were numerous, but there was a time during the Civil War when every man of them of military age and every male McQuigg on this side of the ocean who was eligible was in the Union armies. Their stories of bivouac and battle are among the earliest recollections of John McQuigg. Grant and Sherman and Sheridan were his boyhood heroes. At the

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*The New National Commander Already Has Two Characteristic Nicknames—Now He's Out for Another That Will Mark the High Point in a Typically American Career*

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age of ten John could give a fairly straight account of their campaigns. These naturally interested him in the campaigns of Lee, Stonewall Jackson and the other Southern leaders, which the boy read with equal avidity, thus acquiring a taste for the military life which has never left him.

**H**IS father was a well-to-do farmer, but as he made money he put it in more land, so that while the McQuiggs lived comfortably they also lived frugally. John was the oldest of the boys, and the oldest boy in a farmer's family pays for the privilege of seniority. When John was six years old he started to school—a one-room country school. It had red desks. Mr. McQuigg says he can close his eyes and see them yet. John had to get up before daylight and help with the milking and tote in the wood before he started to school. He had to start an hour ahead of the other boys and girls. John had decided that the time had come to signalize the beginning of his academic life by starting on the road to financial independence. So he hired out to build the fires in the school house. In zero weather he had to plow through snow waist high and get to the school in time to have the room nice and warm when the teacher arrived. This position carried a salary of fifty cents a month, which was paid in cash in a lump sum and was wealth beyond the dreams of avarice for an Ohio farm boy of that day and date.

At fifteen John entered the preparatory school of Wooster University at Wooster and was graduated there in four years. Four years later, in 1888, he was graduated from the university proper. During three of these years he had to leave school after the Easter vacation and go to work on a new farm his father had bought and was paying for. But he studied ahead and took examinations covering the scholastic work thus missed and kept up with his classes. Military training was introduced at Wooster while McQuigg was a student. He joined the corps of cadets and became a captain. There followed a year at law school in Cornell University and another at the National Law School in Washington, where young McQuigg did two years'

work in one and was graduated third in a class of sixty-five.

In October of 1890 the firm of Riley & McQuigg, attorneys-at-law, was established in Cleveland. The partnership exists today—the oldest unchanged law firm in Cleveland and perhaps one of the oldest in the United States. George B. Riley and Mr. McQuigg were classmates at Wooster University. Attorney McQuigg took the road as a fertilizer salesman to raise the money to pay his share of the first month's rent and buy a few law books. The firm had hard sledding for a while, as young lawyers without backing usually do, but finally the clients started to come. In 1902 Mr. McQuigg ran for mayor of East Cleveland, which has a population of 30,000. He was elected by 45 votes, but two years later he was re-elected without opposition and in 1906 was drafted for a third term and again elected without opposition although he wished to retire. In 1914 he organized the Windermere Savings and Loan Company, a three million dollar banking corporation, and is its president.

In 1890, when he opened his law office in Cleveland, Mr. McQuigg joined the Ohio National Guard and was made a first lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. He has been in the military service of the State and nation continuously ever since. He did not remain in the Fifth Infantry long, however, but resigned his commission and enlisted in the Cleveland Grays as a private. The Cleveland Grays was and is a distinguished organization. In those days it was the corps d'elite of militia troops in the West and had mighty fancy dress uniforms.

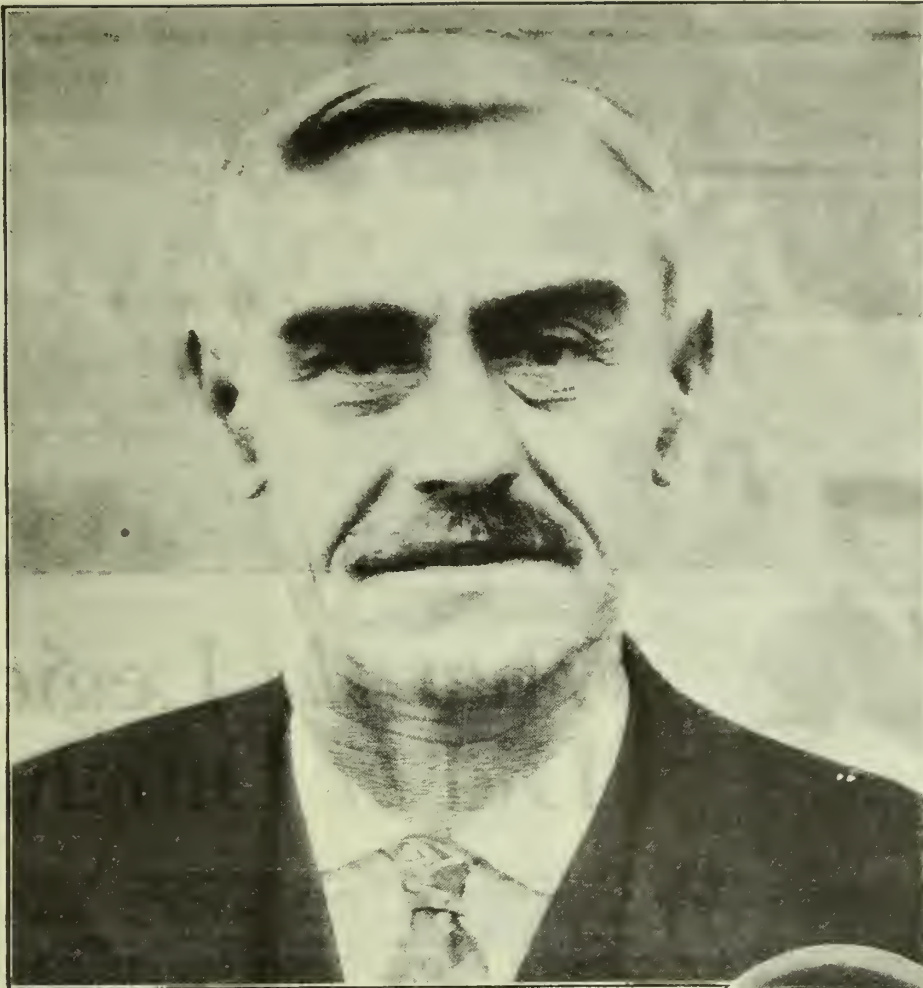
**W**HEN the Spanish War came on Sergeant McQuigg and the rest of the Grays were turned into engineers and made a part of a new regiment which was formed at Columbus.

"I have seen some funny sights in my time, but nothing that ever approached that regiment the first time it turned out on parade," said Mr. McQuigg reminiscently. "We were composed of detachments of every arm of the service then known, including the naval reserve. A torchlight company, recruited to march in McKinley election campaign parades, turned out in its uniform. A good many were worse off for uniforms than that. I had a man in my company who joined wearing a high silk hat with clothes to match and soldiered in that outfit for a week or so."

McQuigg became a captain in this regiment which in 1898 and 1899 built camps in the South and broke a trainload of ax handles on Georgia stumps. McQuigg was lieutenant colonel of the regiment on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917. He returned to Ohio to recruit two new companies and bring the old ones up to war strength when he saw that our entry into the World War was only a question of time. The

(Continued on page 21)

*The  
New  
Leader  
of  
the  
Legion*



John  
R.  
McQuigg  
*of*  
Ohio

*Photographed outside  
the convention hall at  
Omaha immediately  
following his election*

Rev. William Patrick (right), California, elected National Chaplain of The American Legion by the Omaha convention. During the war he served as Chaplain of the 23d Infantry, Second Division



Newly-elected National Vice Commanders of the Legion: From left to right, J. A. Howell of Utah, Vincent A. Carroll of Pennsylvania, Raymond B. Littlefield of Rhode Island, Hughes B. Davis of Oklahoma and Joseph Y. Cheney of Florida





Never did marching Legiondom have so many musical organizations in line as at Omaha. At the top of the page is the drum and bugle corps of Racine (Wisconsin) Post, four times in succession—1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925—first-prize winner at Legion national conventions. There was no dancing in the parade, though while it was lining up E. H. Prudhomme of Hibbing, Minnesota, and Jessie Munro of St. Paul Post's Auxiliary found time to step out to the strains of some St. Paul Legion music

## What *the* Legion Did *at* Omaha

**W**ITH precision and assurance that proclaimed the harmony and solidarity of The American Legion as it marches forward to carry out its great future tasks, nine hundred and fifty-seven delegates, representing sixty-three departments, expressed by their votes in the Legion's Seventh National Convention at Omaha the decisions which will guide the organization during the coming year.

Clearly and definitely the convention registered its wishes as the chairmen of its committees presented their reports and recommendations after the committees had spent earnest hours considering the hundreds of problems and questions which had been submitted to them for study. In few instances were the recommendations of the convention's committees ignored by the delegates in their voting. The convention demonstrated that an American Legion, united on practically every issue, with undiminished strength, enters a new year in a wonderful spirit of determination and optimism, and with the program of its activities outlined for the guidance of the incoming administration. The

outstanding actions of the convention are here presented.

The success of one of the greatest efforts the Legion has ever undertaken, the campaign for an Endowment Fund of \$5,000,000 for the disabled and the orphans of the World War, was reported to the convention prosaically but suitably. It was reported by figures, with a minimum of literary trimmings.

It was shown that subscriptions received up to September 30th totaled \$3,447,990, which is taking the most conservative view of the situation that

is compatible with accuracy. As a matter of fact that sum was increased by \$100,000 before Commander Jim Drain's gavel fell on the opening session of the convention five days later—but that fact was not mentioned by Mr. Drain or anyone else, which action was consistent with Mr. Drain's policy of not enumerating unhatched chickens in this particular. The convention's committee, headed by D. J. O'Leary, of California, which examined the headquarters books, reported, however:

"We find that eighteen States have fully subscribed or over-subscribed their



The Forty and Eight elected six feet four and a half inches of Chef de Chemin de Fer in the smiling person of Stanley M. Doyle of Montana

quotas and have already forwarded to the National Treasurer amounts equal to or exceeding those quotas. We find that eight other departments have reported that sums equal to or exceeding their quotas have been raised, but that all of the funds raised have not yet been transmitted to the National Treasurer. We find that in twenty-two departments the campaign is in various stages of progress, indicating ultimate complete success, but that the raising of sums equal to the quotas has not yet been reported.

"This record indicates that there has been no failure in this great campaign at any place, but only relative degrees of success. Representatives of many of the departments still carrying forward the work appeared before your committee and reported the determination of their departments to carry forward even beyond the assigned quotas and offered evidence of plans indicating a wholly successful result of the work they have in hand."

The convention endorsed the plan of organization and procedure now being established in the States through the Child Welfare Division of the Legion to provide a home for every veteran's orphan. The formation of department, district, county and post child welfare committees was urged as "the prime activity during the coming year."

The convention accepted the gift of George L. Berry, former National Vice-Commander, and of Mrs. Berry of 168 acres of land near Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, as a site for a children's billet or trade school. Funds for the construction of buildings were pledged by the Department of Tennessee. Educational facilities have been offered by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. The appreciation of the convention was expressed to The American Legion Auxiliary for the cottage erected by the Auxiliary at the billet at Otter Lake, Michigan, and to the Forty and Eight for the contribution of \$25,000 for the care of the children in the billets there.

For the first time The American Legion in national convention assembled surveyed the Government's administration of the affairs of wounded and disabled ex-service men without voicing criticism. On many occasions Director Frank T. Hines has expressed his appreciation of the Legion's co-



Not content with producing the tallest Legionnaire at several previous conventions in the person of Carl Sandell (left), Colorado this year sent also the heaviest—and incidentally the second tallest. His name is Rube Pratt (right). He is six feet nine inches high and weighs 340 pounds. Sandell, who is seven feet three inches over all, weighs 309 pounds. Between these two featherweights stands retiring Department Adjutant Morton M. David, who consented to represent the average-size Legionnaire for purposes of comparison

operation in straightening out the affairs of the Veterans Bureau, and he never neglects it when he addresses a national convention. He reviewed the accomplishments of the year past in his Omaha address and made several

recommendations for the future which were made a part of the Legion's program by the adoption of resolutions covering the points mentioned.

Important among these are additional hospital facilities which are needed, although construction during the year past increased the bed capacity of government hospitals by 23 percent. During the year past the number of veterans in hospitals increased from 22,000 to 30,000. This was largely due to legislation obtained by the Legion extending hospital benefits to men who hitherto had been excluded by law. The convention recommended the provision of a total of 1,975 additional beds at Walla



They are from I-o-way, I-o-way, and they carry their camouflage with them. What bright little Shakespeare scholar recalls a scene like this from "Macbeth"?

Walla, Washington; Great Lakes, Illinois; in Kentucky, Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Cloud, Minnesota, and Palo Alto, California. It recommended that the present structures of the Bureau hospitals at Tucson, Arizona, and Alexandria, Louisiana, be replaced by modern and permanent buildings. The convention recommended that The American Legion Hospital at Battle Creek, Michigan, be placed on the same status as a Veterans Bureau hospital and that Michigan's tuberculosis patients be hospitalized there unless they wish to go elsewhere.

General Hines said the passage of Legion legislation by Congress in 1924 increasing the compensation of disabled veterans and dependents of deceased veterans had required a review of 400,000 cases. The review resulted in additional awards in 39,000 cases.

The convention rehabilitation committee, the chairman of which was Dr. N. W. Sherwood, of Texas, considered 285 resolutions. These were boiled down to 41, which were submitted to the convention and adopted.

Among the principal recommendations adopted by the convention were the following:

Legislation granting permanent total disability ratings to tuberculous veterans whose condition is officially classed as moderately advanced and permanent partial fifty percent ratings to cases classed as arrested.

Legislation amending the law which in 1927 would reduce the compensation of unmarried veterans in hospitalization from \$80 to \$40 a month.

Legislation to increase the institutional awards from \$20 to \$30 a month for insane veterans who have been hospitalized for six months or more.

Recommended an educational or advertising campaign to bring to the attention of veterans the advantages, ways and means of obtaining government insurance, its reinstatement and conversion before July 2, 1926, when the time limit expires.

Recommended that the Veterans Bureau remain an independent government agency rather than be consolidated with certain other agencies and placed under the supervision of an assistant cabinet officer.

Recommended an extension of courses of vocational training after June 30, 1926, so that all veterans in training may complete the courses prescribed by them. Under the law instruction must cease on the above date.

**W**ITH its usual care the convention framed the Legion's annual recommendations on the subject of national defense. The convention reaffirmed its stand for a unified air service as follows:

WHEREAS, It is obvious that the welfare of the people is dependent upon adequate transportation and their security upon proper national defense; and

WHEREAS, Our experience in peace and war has demonstrated to us the increasing importance of aircraft in these matters; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That The American Legion express to the President of the United States an appreciation of his interest in aviation and the hope that his study of the subject will reveal all of the pressing needs which exist for the improvement,

development and expansion of the civil, military, and naval branches of aviation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the President be assured that the experience of the members of this organization gained in peace and in war is at his disposal at all times in helping to formulate plans for an efficient and comprehensive system of aerial development; and be it further

RESOLVED, That The American Legion endorse the adoption of an adequate plan for the organization and development of a strong air force, giving the air power development such attention as its progress demands, and upon which we believe the security of the national defense largely depends; and be it further

RESOLVED, That The American Legion, in national convention assembled, is impressed with the proposal to re-organize our national defense under one cabinet officer with subdivisions of equal importance for the land, sea and air forces because of the promised centralized control, enhanced efficiency and economy in operation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That The American Legion repeats its previous request for a complete study of our national defense, to guarantee to the nation the most efficient and economic defense organization.

**T**HE most important features of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs were a definition of the minimum requirements under the National Defense Act of 1920 and the reindorsement of the so-called Universal Draft.

The report also urged: Continued development of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Support of Defense Test Day. That Legion departments take steps to insure that all States receive their quota of war trophies.

That the War Department allot to the National Museum of The American Legion at Indianapolis a representative collection of war trophies.

Passage of the Bursum Bill, providing for the retirement of disabled emergency officers with the same pay allowances as regular officers.

The report of the Committee on Naval Affairs which the convention adopted expressed confidence that "the Navy Department is doing all in its power to develop naval aviation." It also expressed confidence in the board of inquiry which the President has appointed to investigate the military and naval aeronautics situation.

The committee deplored the proposed reduction of navy personnel from 86,000 to 81,000, and said the strength of the Navy should be increased, not diminished. It urged the "strongest possible" fortification of the Hawaiian Islands, and expressed the condolences of the convention to the families of those who lost their lives on the *Shenandoah* and the submarine S-51.

The convention also asked the Government to institute an air mail service to Panama.

**T**HE convention enthusiastically reaffirmed its position in favor of a so-called universal draft in time of war, which would tend to equalize the burdens and eliminate profiteering by mobilizing labor and capital on the same non-profit-making basis as manpower for the armies in time of war.

The convention voted that the passage of this act should be the prime legislative effort of the Legion at the coming session of Congress.

The bill already has been before two sessions of Congress, in the form which was determined upon at the Fourth National Convention at New Orleans. This follows:

An act to provide further for the national security and defense. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

(1) That, in the event of a national emergency declared by Congress to exist, which in the judgment of the President demands the immediate increase of the military establishment, the President be, and hereby is, authorized to draft into the service of the United States such members of the unorganized militia as he may deem necessary; provided that all persons drafted into service between the ages of twenty-one and thirty or such other limits as the President may fix shall be drafted without exemption on account of industrial occupation.

(2) That in case of war or when the President shall judge the same to be imminent, he is authorized and it shall be his duty when, in his opinion, such emergency requires it.

(a) To determine and proclaim the material resources, industrial organizations, and services over which government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency, and such control shall be exercised by him through agencies then existing or which he may create for such purposes;

(b) To take such steps as may be necessary to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services and commodities are required by the Government or by the civilian population.

The convention resolution directing positive legislative action in favor of this message quoted an excerpt from President Coolidge's speech to the convention endorsing the principle of a universal selective draft "of all the resources of the country, both persons and materials."

**O**THER noteworthy legislative recommendations adopted by the convention follow:

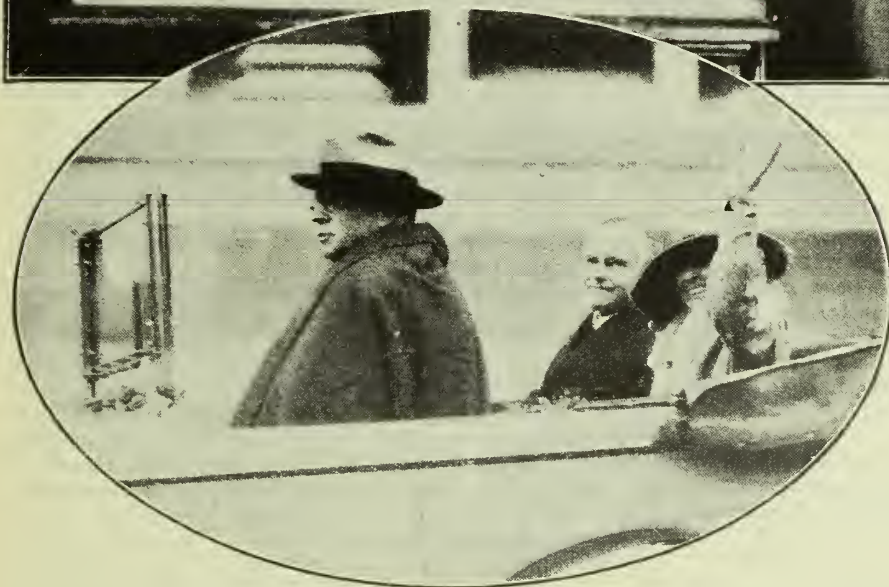
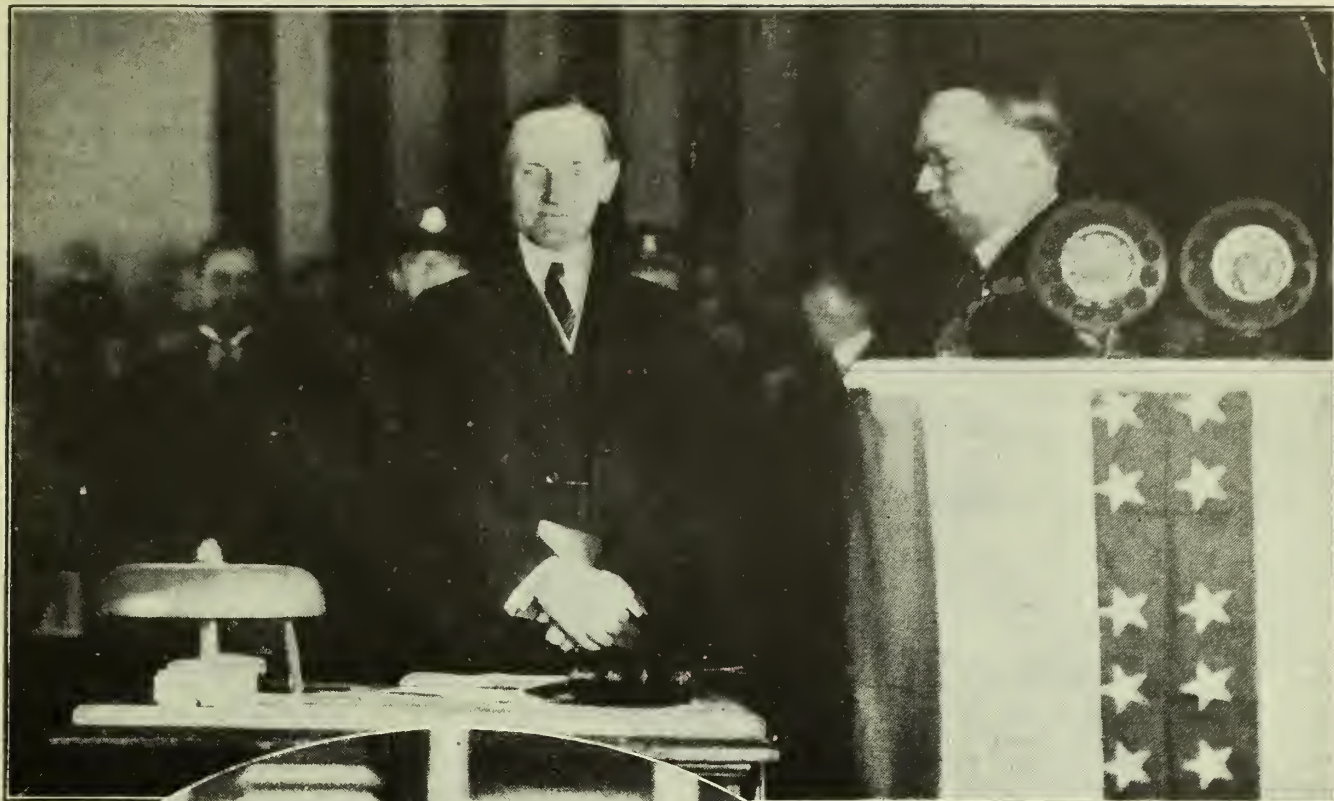
Endorsement of the principle of the Bursum Bill, retiring disabled emergency officers with the same pay allowances as officers of the regular service. The convention instructed the National Legislative Committee to make especial efforts to obtain the enactment of this legislation at the session of Congress which convenes in December.

Amendment of the Adjusted Compensation Act to waive the statement of dependency now required of the dependents of deceased veterans; inclusion in the eligible class of officers below the rank of major who held temporary or provisional commissions in the regular service; discontinuance of the practice of deducting \$60 from the compensation of dependents of veterans who died in service—the bonus paid to men when they were discharged, since no \$60 payment was made to the dependents of those who died.

Legislation to provide equal pay to all training camp candidates prior to

(Continued on page 14)





President Coolidge at the moment he entered the convention hall at Omaha and faced a cheering mass of delegates as the first President of the United States to address a National Convention of The American Legion. Commander Drain stands at the right, ready to present Mr. Coolidge when the photographers are through with him. The smaller picture shows President and Mrs. Coolidge leaving the convention hall following the President's address, accompanied by Commander Drain. It was a chill fall day, and Mrs. Coolidge thoughtfully draped the overcoatless Commander with an O. D. blanket as a protection against the weather

## High Points *in the* President's Address

**THE LEGION:** No one can ever question your title as patriots. The magnitude of the service which you rendered to your country and to humanity is beyond estimation.

**NATIONAL DEFENSE:** I am a thorough believer in a policy of adequate military preparation. National defense should at all times be supported, but any form of militarism should be resisted.

**TOLERANCE:** The slow and difficult advances which tolerance and liberalism have made through long periods of development are dissipated almost in a night when the necessary war-time habits of thought hold the minds of the people. But when the need for such a solidarity is past there should be a quick and general readiness to revert to the old and normal habits of thought. There should be an intellectual demobilization as well as a military demobilization.

**UNIVERSAL DRAFT:** Whenever it can be done without economic dislocation such limits ought to be established in time of war as would prevent so far as possible all kinds of profiteering. There is little defense which can be made of a system which puts some men in the ranks on very small pay and leaves others undisturbed to reap very large profits.

**AMERICA AND THE WORLD:** The results of the war will be lost and we shall only be entering a period of preparation for another conflict unless we can demobilize the racial antagonisms, fears, hatreds, and suspicions, and create an attitude of toleration in the public mind of the peoples of the earth. If our country is to have any position of leadership, I trust it may be in that direction, and I believe that the place where it should begin is at home. We must make our supreme commitment to the everlasting spiritual forces of life. We must mobilize the conscience of mankind.

# EDITORIAL

**F**OR God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to Constitution of The American Legion.

## A Great Fellowship

**A** MAN with a white beard and a blue coat with the bronze emblem of the Grand Army in the lapel leaned against a pillar in the lobby of the Hotel Fontelle in Omaha and watched the crowd swirl by.

"What do you think of it, Captain?" inquired a veteran of a more recent war.

"It carries me back," said the man who had marched with Grant. "I had heard about these Legion conventions, and from what I heard it seemed that I was listening to the story of our old reunions over again. So I came three hundred miles to have a look. Came all by myself without saying a word to anybody. It was worth the trip. Nobody but soldiers could have a time like this. I've been to all sorts of conventions, and if I keep my health I'm going to Philadelphia to watch you boys again next year. Need a trip East anyhow. Haven't been there since I was discharged in 1865."

The Captain may have been and doubtless was accurate when he compared in his mind the general feel and impression of a Legion convention with the early reunions of the men who fought the Civil War. But for modern purposes the only trustworthy standard by which one Legion convention may be measured is to compare it with another Legion convention. There is a fellowship which only soldiers and sailors know. That fellowship ripens with time. It was at its best at Omaha. The President of the United States and his gracious wife, distinguished generals of the Army and of the Marine Corps and the ranking admiral of the Navy came to Omaha. They caught this spirit, and learned to know America better for having done so.

**W**E have all seen people gathered together trying to have a good time—trying hard, but somehow not getting anywhere much. This is not surprising. Enjoyment frequently diminishes in inverse ratio to the amount of energy expended in the effort to obtain it. True pleasure is spontaneous. At Legion conventions nobody tries to have a good time, but everybody does. The ripening camaraderie of camp and deck and trench takes care of that. It comprises all of the ingredients. The veterans are discovering themselves. Their conventions grow greater and greater every year. Ask any of the seventy thousand who were at Omaha.

This Legion fellowship does not get all of its good time, though, out of the boisterous pranks which form so much of the surface of convention life. It takes pride and pleasure in serious work, in hard work.

Past National Commander Jim Drain took a train from Omaha to the Mains woods to rest and sleep for an indefinite time. His eyes looked like burned holes in a blanket when he left, yet he said, privately and with no thought of his words being reproduced on this page, "This has been the greatest year of my life." Exclusive of his Legion activities Mr. Drain has had an eventful and an uncommonly varied life. Yet this Legion year: Greatest of all.

It has been, of course, a great year for the Legion, too. The Endowment Campaign, which Mr. Drain picked out of the thin air and put through in the incredible space of a few months, is an achievement not surpassed in Legion history so far, and doubtless will always rank as one of

the Legion's outstanding achievements. With much modesty Mr. Drain suppressed the complimentary fireworks in this detail on the part of a convention which was primed at all times to work off its surplus energy in applause. But Mr. Drain took the position that there is no time for cheering until the whole \$5,000,000 is locked up in National Treasurer Tyndall's strong box. The zest with which the campaign continues insures that this will not be long now.

Completion of the Endowment will be one of the first tasks to which the incoming Legion administration will put its shoulder. This done—and on the theory that if well begun is half done, then well begun and two-thirds accomplished ought to be about seven-eighths done—other tasks remain. For the delegates at Omaha wrote a man-size program for next year. Acting, doubtless, on the belief that nothing succeeds like success, they decided that the Legion ought to keep on succeeding. And they decided that the Legion has done enough for all American veterandom to make it reasonable to ask several hundred thousand other veterans to help from now on. Hence the decision to make 1926 a year of surpassing membership effort.

**I**N long and arduous sessions in committee rooms and on the convention floor the Legion gave abundant proof of the fellowship at work for America and America's good. Take, for example, the program for world peace outlined to the convention by Thomas A. Lee of Kansas, chairman of the committee which spent months in research, study and investigation of this subject which is as wide and as broad as the whole history of human nature. Such services cannot be bought. They can only be given, and in this instance they are given in the name of the great fellowship which only soldiers can know, and which nowhere on earth has been made so manifest and has been so harnessed to be a motive power as in America under the auspices of The American Legion.

It was significant that President Coolidge chose tolerance as the subject of his address to the convention. Mr. Coolidge knew that the thoughts he was expressing would outlast the day they were spoken, that they would carry to a far greater audience than that gathered in the auditorium and assembled before loud speakers in every part of the country. In addressing the Legion, a cross section of the thousands of American towns and cities, Mr. Coolidge addressed the whole nation, the composite conscience of the country.

John R. McQuigg takes the wheel. He knows soldiers. For thirty-five years he has eaten their bread and their salt. He knows the soldier fellowship. He knows The American Legion because he has helped to make the Legion what it has come to be. The Legion stands on the threshold of new attainments, of new personal satisfactions which come only with the consciousness of good work well done, of new joys which only those who have followed the profession of arms for a while and know the tie that binds such men and women together can understand.

**N**O comment on the Omaha convention would be complete without a word of commendation for the able manner in which the affair was sponsored by Omaha and Nebraska Legionnaires. They had, of course, the opportunity to take advantage of the lessons learned in the conduct of six previous conventions, but their efforts went beyond that. The secret of their success is not far to seek. As soon as the delegates to the St. Paul convention had decided on the 1926 convention city, Omaha Legionnaires went to work. They had nearly thirteen months to work in, but they did not wait. It was simply the old principle of not putting off until tomorrow what can be done today. It is the principle that will see the Endowment Fund carried to completion, the principle that will see the Legion's membership carried to new heights this coming year. It is a principle that is worth putting into practice in any Legion activity.

# Forward for a Greater Auxiliary



Mrs. Eliza London Shepard of California, National President of The American Legion Auxiliary, is a sister of the late Jack London

**A**S a fitting end to its year of greatest membership increase, The American Legion Auxiliary held in Omaha the most colorful convention of its history, in which satisfaction over the unusual achievements of the past twelve months was succeeded by an enthusiastic determination to make the coming year one of even greater accomplishments.

For the first time in its history the Auxiliary entered a national convention with a membership of more than 200,000. The number of members reported by Miss Bess Wetherholt, National Secretary, was 202,192, and she informed the convention that the organization probably would have a quarter of a million members before January 1, 1926. As in other years the Department of Iowa headed the membership honor roll at Omaha, with 18,440 members. Pennsylvania ranked second with 15,397 members; Minnesota third, with 13,100; Illinois fourth, 12,852; New York fifth, 12,852; Massachusetts sixth, 12,270, and Kansas seventh, with 9,513.

The official roll call showed fifty-five departments represented on the convention floor—forty-eight States and Alaska, Canada, District of Columbia, France, Hawaii, Mexico and Panama. Five hundred and fifteen delegates and a like number of alternates took part

in the official proceedings, and it is estimated that 10,000 Auxiliary members were in Omaha for the convention.

A series of dinners and entertainments were as brilliant as the Auxiliary convention itself. Among the most notable were the Aloha Breakfast, the President's Parley Luncheon, the States' Dinner and the luncheon given in honor of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the President of the United States. At this latter event, the National President presented Mrs.

Coolidge the Auxiliary's Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of aid she gave The American Legion Endowment Fund and for her work in behalf of the disabled men in Washington hospitals.

A report of the Auxiliary's National Rehabilitation Committee presented to the convention showed that the Auxiliary collected and spent \$325,245 in the past year in assisting needy and disabled service men and their families. Foodstuffs valued at \$31,776 and

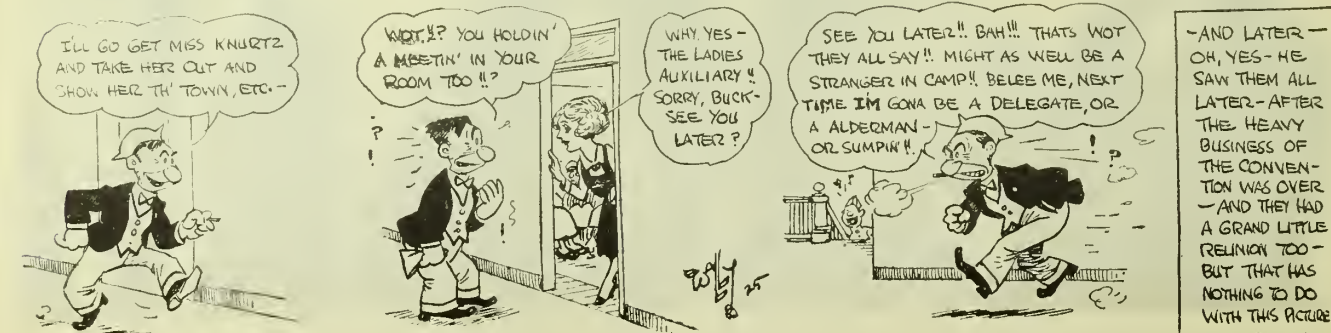
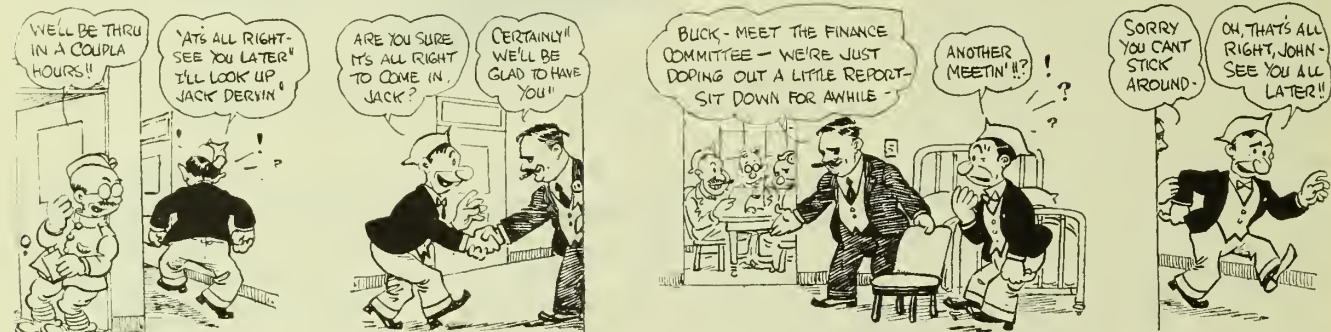
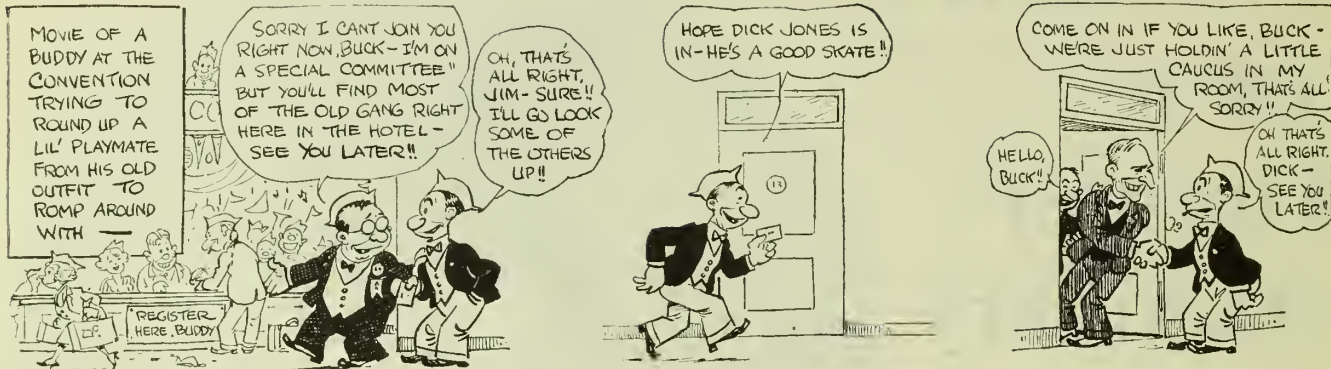
*(Continued on page 20)*



National Vice-Presidents of the Auxiliary: From left to right, Mrs. J. E. Damron, Idaho; Mrs. Charles E. Pew, Montana; Mrs. A. H. Hoffman, Iowa; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, South Carolina; Miss Mary C. Coyle, Connecticut

# That's What They All Say

## By Wallgren



Wallgren

# A PERSONAL VIEW *at* OMAHA

## by Frederick Palmer

This is not written for those who saw the Convention for themselves, or written for the members of their families who will be hearing for weeks to come bedtime stories from personal radio stations about it. Such do not want my personal impressions. They have enough impressions of their own of that dizzy week, and impressions as different as men are different. There were impressions enough to suit all tastes. That was a part of Omaha's preparedness to make it the greatest convention ever. I am writing for those who were not there.

### *Some Were Not Present*

If you pressed them hard, they confessed it themselves. Yes, they came from Iowa. When you got an Iowa man

### *A Great Secret Divulged*

to one side he might even tell you in strict confidence that Iowa is "where the tall corn grows." It looked as if Iowa had borrowed Omaha in which to hold an Iowa state convention with all other Legion posts as her guests. With every Iowan carrying a constalk in the parade and endless fields of corn waving past the reviewing stand. Some of the corn was husked; but not the men who bore the stalks. They were still husky. Iowa is only across the river from Omaha, which is as near to the average Iowan as to the average Nebraska post. And neighboring South Dakota was there, too; and the wording of that float plated with golden ears, "South Dakota, where Iowa's seed corn comes from," had the edge of goodhumored kidding which is the life of progress.

I do not need to look at the roster. After seeing Omaha's host march past I know that the Omaha is the largest of all posts. I know, too, that Kansas is just south of Nebraska. I have it on the highest authority by emblem and word of mouth that Kansas is the Sunflower State.

### *A Few From Omaha, Too*

Among the big delegations from neighboring States those from distant States looked small. But they were not small—not if you considered what they represented. I wondered if all the Legionnaires of the land had been in line how long it would take them to march by. Of all the delegations on the outer national rim, of which Omaha is the hub, Florida had the largest delegation for her population. Florida still leads in membership increase—Florida, which came in for much kidding about real estate fortunes. California was there, too, in cordial strength.

Nothing got me quite so much as the contrast of one Tennessee band to the brilliant uniforms of the other bands. It turned back the pages from historical celebration to history's making. The proud spectacle which they presented dissolved into a closeup of the trenches.

### *A Touch of Reality*

Perhaps the Tennessee band had not the funds for brilliant uniforms. If so, it was a source of inspiration. It was good to have one band in the mud-wiped, torn, worn uniforms and filthy old gas masks just as they had come

out of the line. It was good in the midst of the happy days of a prosperous peace which we owe to victory—good to have the coming and the older generations, and all that were not in service, see the reality of the service which won the victory. By this I do not mean that I am not for the brilliant uniforms. They cannot be too brilliant for me. If any band has a right to put on the dog it is a band composed of Legionnaires.

And a suggestion. Why not at Philadelphia, next year, on the anniversary of the birth of the nation, detachments made up to look like the fighters by land and sea as they came out of battle in all our wars. That would give us history on the march as a change from history in print.

In Philadelphia, New Jersey will be across the river and New York next door. Delaware, Connecticut, Maryland and Virginia can come by day trains. The East will have its turn.

### *Wait Till Next Year*

There will be something for the Middle West and the Pacific Coast States to see besides Philadelphia. Seeing America of the thirteen original colonies as well the Convention will warrant their sending big delegations. Both Maine's pine forests and Iowa's corn will be in the march past. Maine has eagles to match the "Second Old Abe". Virginia might show us an opossum. Omaha's was the greatest convention until 1926, but not until 1927. Every convention is a liberal education in patriotism; a family affair in patriotism.

The Convention's big moment was when the President of the United States appeared on the platform. Nowhere else could he have such an audience.

### *The Big Moment*

He stood before the representatives of an organization born to continue in peace the service begun in war. To my mind the best line in the President's speech was:

"Whether one traces his Americanism back three centuries to the Mayflower, or three years to the steerage, is not half so important as whether his Americanism of today is real and genuine."

We want none who are not ready to be taught this spirit. Whether they come by first-class or the steerage their numbers must not be beyond the capacity of the teachers.

Commander Drain looked like smiling granite as a Chairman. When he had laid down his gavel his great year was finished. A new Legion year began under a new Commander.

### *March On and Carry On*

John R. McQuigg has been in two wars. He bears a scar from that war which made him a Legionnaire. From the first he saw the possibilities of an organization of World War veterans in a brotherhood of peace service. He has worked his way up in the Legion as he worked his way up in the Army. He has never sat by the roadside when a shoulder was needed at the wheel. The Legion knows him; he knows the Legion. We have the leader; we have a program that no one can question. As long as there is one Legionnaire and one disabled man, the one Legionnaire's duty is clear. It is clear, too, as long as there is a child to care for and educate. An increase of membership means more power back of any program.

# A Growing Forty and Eight

REVIEWING a splendid record of assistance given to The American Legion in the past year, particularly in the raising of The American Legion Endowment Fund and in increasing the Legion membership, La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux developed extraordinary enthusiasm in its Sixth Promenade Nationale at Omaha.

Fired by the success of all its efforts in the past year and by the recognition accorded it as a super-service organization by the Legion's convention, the Forty and Eight voted in its promenade to concentrate in the coming year on increasing the membership of The American Legion.

In line with this objective, the promenade authorized the offer of a Forty and Eight Membership Trophy, a silver cup to be awarded at the next Promenade Nationale to the state department of the Forty and Eight reporting the enrollment by its efforts of the largest number of new members of The American Legion—men who were not members of the Legion the preceding year. It also authorized a system of bar decorations, to be worn with the Legion and Forty and Eight lapel emblems, to show the number of new Legion members which each voyageur obtains in succeeding years.

The Promenade Nationale was held in the city council chamber of the city hall at Omaha, with George Dobson,

Chef de Chemin de Fer, presiding. At the opening of the promenade, Charles W. Ardery, Correspondant Nationale, submitted a report showing that a gain in membership had been made, the total membership on October 31st being 28,049 as compared with 26,698 for the preceding year. Mr. Ardery predicted the membership total would reach 31,000 by the end of the year.

During the promenade the Forty and Eight won distinction in Omaha by conducting a campaign against unseemly conduct, in which raiding parties, headed by George Dobson, Chef de Chemin de Fer, Stanley M. Doyle, Sous Chef, and other officers procured the arrest of a large number of professional gamblers and bootleggers. The Forty and Eight squads were accompanied by police officers. They descended swiftly upon sidewalk dice games and invaded cabarets in which crooked games were running wide open. In one raid the clean-up details confiscated scores of pairs of crooked dice.

Three hundred members of the Forty and Eight, representing almost every State, braved rain and cold weather to appear in the Forty and Eight parade. Silver loving cups as prizes were awarded as follows: For the best band, Denver; best drum corps, Washington, D. C.; best Forty and Eight boxcar, Peoria, Illinois; second best boxcar, Lincoln, Nebraska; third best boxcar, Chicago; first prize for stunts, Denver;

first prize for floats, Omaha. Following the parade the annual promenade initiation was held in the den of Ak-Sar-Ben, a huge building containing many initiation devices used regularly by a large Omaha civic society.

Nineteen burros, donated by the Denver Voiture, were awarded as prizes in a mutt dog contest, in which Omaha boys entered pedigreeless dogs.

The promenade elected the following national officers: Chef de Chemin de Fer, Stanley M. Doyle, Glendive, Montana; Sous Chefs de Chemin de Fer, E. (Snapper) Ingram, Los Angeles, California; S. C. Crockett, Montgomery, Alabama; Harry J. Hinck, Minneapolis, Minnesota; William J. Maloney, Gary, Indiana; Charles A. Mills, Miami, Florida, and Thomas L. Gilmer, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Commissaire Intendant National, N. Carl Neilsen, Seattle, Washington; Conducteur National, Virgil Baldi, Philadelphia; Historian National, Paul J. McGahan, Washington, D. C.; Gardes de la Porte Nationaux, C. A. Abrahamson, Omaha, and Slim Flannery, Philadelphia; Aumoniers Nationaux (Chaplains), Ezra J. Clemens, Owatonna, Minnesota, and Eugene Clark, Sioux Lake, Texas. The re-appointment of Charles W. Ardery of Seattle, Washington, as Correspondant Nationale, was announced. John P. Conmy of North Dakota was appointed Avocat National.

## What the Legion Did at Omaha

(Continued from page 8)

July 1, 1918, at the rate of \$100 a month, and now denied by ruling of the Comptroller General.

Legislation consolidating the United States Bureau of Efficiency, the United States Personnel Classification Board and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission with the Civil Service Commission. The convention declared that the present division of authority works an injustice to employes in the Federal service and the "violation of the lawful rights of veterans" in that service, who by law are supposed to have preferential treatment.

Legislation guaranteeing to American citizens in Porto Rico the right of trial by jury, and to American ex-service men in the Philippines right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

AFTER four years of preliminary ground clearing, The American Legion has announced its program for world peace. Rather it has laid out a course which it intends to pursue, with such changes and revisions as time and experience suggest, toward the great goal which has baffled the minds of men since history was in its youth. The action at Omaha took the form of the careful consideration and eventual adoption of the report of the National Committee on World Peace which was submitted for action of the convention

by its chairman, Thomas Amory Lee of Topeka, Kansas.

From a mountain of evidence, views, procedure and so on, the committee devised a tentative program of eight items, which follow:

1. The maintenance of adequate forces for internal and external national defense.
2. The prompt enactment into law of the principle of the universal draft.
3. The immediate adherence by the United States to a permanent court of international justice. This should be the chief objective of Legion peace activities, and every influence and power of the Legion should be exerted to press the matter to a favorable vote in the United States Senate at the earliest practicable date.
4. The Committee makes no recommendations for or against the entry by the United States into the League of Nations. We do, however, recommend that our nation continue its co-operation in such of the activities of the League as may, from time to time, be approved by our Government. We further recommend the maintenance of an official observer at the seat of the League without uniting in its covenants. Full publicity should be given to the reports of the observer as to its sessions, conferences and activities.
5. The endorsement of the holding of international conferences to promote world security, disarmament, the codification of international law and the arbitral settlement of disputes, with the respectful sug-

gestion to the President of the United States to secure the inclusion in the agenda of the next such conference to be called by or to be attended by the United States the consideration of the problem of effectively outlawing a nation waging a war of aggression.

6. The maintenance and strengthening of the fraternal bonds between The American Legion and the FIDAC, in the common cause of promoting a better understanding among the nations of the earth, and close co-operation with the FIDAC in carrying out its educational program adopted at its recent convention in Rome for the purpose of educating the youths of the nation to understand, sympathize and co-operate with those of other countries.

7. We urge writers and teachers of the youth of our land to inculcate in their pupils an appreciation, not only of our own national virtues, but also of those of other nations and races, and an understanding with and sympathy for their glories and ideals. We advocate an exchange, on a large scale, of pupils and teachers with foreign countries in our schools and universities. International sports should be encouraged. We advocate the truthful exposition of the facts of history to the end that the causes of wars may be recognized and determined. Those charged with the responsibility of teaching the young are urged and requested to study how best to educate mankind in international good-will. The National Commander is urged to refer to the proper

committee of the Legion the study of the same problem, with instructions to report at the 1926 convention. News-gathering and disseminating agencies are urged to guard against the dissemination of inflammatory dispatches from and to foreign countries which represent the sentiments of only a small minority of a country's citizens. Attention is called to the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, the first school of its kind in America or Europe.

8. We recommend that the work of this Committee and of the Permanent Foreign Relations Commission shall be merged and carried on hereafter by that Commission; that the name of that Commission should be changed to the Commission on World Peace and Foreign Relations; and that three more persons shall be added to the Commission who shall, together with such other members of the Commission as the Commander may designate, constitute a sub-committee charged with the consideration of questions affecting world peace. The Commission, during the coming year, shall study the question of the proper relation of the United States to the League of Nations and shall report to the 1926 convention. We suggest to departments and posts that this question shall constitute a special order of the coming year. We further suggest to departments and posts the advisability of their appointing world peace committees. In conclusion, we urge that each recurring Armistice Day should be used as an occasion for reckoning the progress made by America in the promotion of world peace as the great objective of the World War.

**T**HOMAS W. MILLER of Delaware arrived at the convention direct from Rome, where he laid down the gavel as president of Fédération Interalliée des Anciens Combattants after a year's residence abroad as the head of the world veterans' society. The report of the American delegation at the recent international Congress at Rome, which corresponds with the Legion's national convention, was submitted by L. R. Gignilliat of Indiana, the chairman. It extolled the services of Mr. Miller as head of the FIDAC, recounted the accomplishments of his administration and the plans for the future.

Mr. Miller addressed the convention briefly. His reference to the League of Nations as the greatest peace agency brought applause.

"You will be interested to know," said Mr. Miller, "that a most forceful effort for the interallied veterans to co-operate with the League of Nations was made this year. That seems rather strange for an American to admit from this platform, but we conceived it our duty, as head of the FIDAC, to act impartially and without regard to our own nationality, and even though your delegates at London last year refrained from voting on resolutions affecting the League of Nations, it was our duty, as we conceived it this year, to bring to the attention of the greatest peace agency, the League of Nations, the views of your comrades in the eight allied countries of Europe with whom you fought."

Among the actions taken at the FIDAC Congress of interest to Legionnaires were:

United pressure on ex-enemy countries by all governments to obtain



## She hated to tell him

**O**F late her brother seemed much discouraged. He was being left out of things—dances, dinners—and somehow "the girl" never had an open date. His sister knew the cause.

She hated to tell him, because it was such a personal thing.

\* \* \*

A great many young men are inclined to have a grimy-looking skin, spotted with blackheads and dull in appearance. Few realize that this hinders their success in life. Pompeian Massage Cream helps you overcome this handicap by giving you a clean, ruddy complexion.

\* \* \*

**Clears the Skin:** Pompeian Massage Cream thoroughly cleanses the pores. It helps

clear up blackheads and pimples by stimulating healthy circulation, and by keeping the skin clean and the pores open.

**Easy to Use:** After shaving or washing, rub it in gently. Continue rubbing and it rolls out, bringing with it all the dirt and skin impurities. Result—a clean, healthy skin with clear, glowing color.

**Special Introductory Offer**  
 1/3 of 60c jar for 10c.

For 10c we send a special Trial Jar containing one-third of regular 60c contents. Contains sufficient Pompeian Massage Cream to test thoroughly its wonderful benefits. Positively only one jar to a family on this exceptional offer.

### YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT

There's nothing quite so effective as doing the job yourself. Use Pompeian Massage Cream regularly at home—then you'll get the full benefit.



The Pompeian Co., Cleveland, O., Dept. C-1  
 Gentlemen: I enclose a dime (10c) for 1/3 of a 60c jar of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

prompt and full payment of reparation in order to aid former Allied countries to discharge more easily their own indebtedness.

United action to stop gambling in exchange.

That the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles concerning the disarming of Germany should be fully carried out.

That all governments unite to meet the common menace of communism.

Adoption of the plan proposed by our delegation for definite work toward better international relations involving

(a) Designation of November 11th as a legal holiday in all countries.

(b) Uniform observance of the day as one of Thanksgiving and Peace.

(c) Suitable Divine Service on the Sunday (or similar day) next preceding November 11th.

(d) An annual essay contest and exchange of students.

(e) Establishment of an order of merit for award to institutions of learning which best promote a knowledge of international affairs.

(f) An exchange of correspondence between grade schools.

(g) Creation of permanent commissions in each country for carrying the plan into effect.

At the meeting in the Italian capital Past National Adjutant Lemuel Bolles of The American Legion was elected a vice-president of the FIDAC for the ensuing year.



Mary B. McPake of George Brown Post, Casper, Wyoming, sticks up the Wyoming Legion stage with a six gun—later she relented and let the boys and their bus get into the parade

physical training a part of the education of all school children.

Other resolutions emphasized the necessity of continuing such Legion activities as American Education Week, community and civic betterment, patriotic education and work with the Boy Scouts.

All departments are requested in another resolution to seek legislation providing for instruction in the Constitution of the United States in all public schools, normal schools and colleges supported by public funds and providing further that no teaching certificate shall be granted to anyone who has not passed a satisfactory examination on the Constitution. A resolution was also adopted urging Legion posts to guard against the inculcation of radical doctrines into the nation's youth.

The convention adopted a number of resolutions calling for the strengthening of immigration tests and the removal of injustices created by the operation of the existing immigration law. It urged that departments and posts assure proper instruction of new citizens and applicants for naturalization in our form of government, our Constitution and our institutions. It opposed any modification of the law providing for the exclusion of races ineligible to citizenship by naturalization. It recommended that Congress modify laws to admit alien service men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the World War, together with their immediate families, providing they are eligible to citizenship and have no afflictions which would render them undesirable citizens. It recommended also that Congress extend the naturalization time limit for honorably discharged service men so they may be granted naturalization without fee. Admission of husbands of women citizens on a non-quota basis is also recommended.

Other resolutions recommend steps to prevent discrimination against

American citizens of Hawaiian birth and recommend that brothers and sisters of American World War service men be given preference in making up the quotas of those to be admitted to the United States from foreign lands.

The convention also adopted resolutions asking Congress to enact legislation requiring all aliens to register annually, stating their name, business or occupation, time of arrival in the United States and such other information as may be considered advisable, together with legislation which would result in the deportation of aliens who have been convicted of a felony.

Other resolutions adopted requested the National Commander to appoint a Legion representative on the National Crime Commission, condemned the use of the Flag for commercial purposes, urged that Memorial Day be kept a day of commemoration instead of made a day of sports and celebration, and called upon all agencies to give their assistance in correcting the evil of narcotics peddling and smuggling.

**R**ECOGNIZING that American Legion posts have always responded quickly to the call of disaster by undertaking rescue and relief work, the national convention adopted a resolution instructing the National Americanism Commission to perfect such arrangements as may appear most advisable whereby The American Legion may assist in emergency relief.

The adoption of this resolution followed the presentation of another resolution on the same subject which recommended the development of a plan whereby American Legion posts and members might co-operate with the American Red Cross in time of disaster and otherwise make such service available to stricken communities as various groups within the Legion are particularly fitted to render. This resolution was referred to the conven-

**E**NLARGEMENT of the National Americanism Commission's activities for the development of better citizenship by guiding the youth of the country was authorized in a series of resolutions adopted by the convention. The most significant of the resolutions empowers the Americanism Commission to undertake a general athletic program, the first step to be the forming of baseball leagues and tournaments under Legion auspices in towns and cities throughout the country. Local championship teams will be given the opportunity to compete in departmental, sectional and regional baseball tournaments and the winners of the regional championships will take part in a Junior World's Championship Baseball Series to be conducted at each national convention.

The resolution authorizing the baseball program also pledged the Legion to a policy of co-operation with other organizations in extending athletic competitions to more boys in America and in procuring playgrounds and other recreation facilities. It also empowered the National Americanism Commission to appoint a National Athletic Director to have supervision of the general athletic program of the Legion, including the Junior World's Baseball Championships.

Another resolution urges all departments and posts to take such steps as are necessary within their States and communities to assure that all children mentally qualified attend school until they have completed at least the eighth grade. This resolution urged also that posts take the initiative in co-operating with school authorities in giving scholarship and general merit medals and other prizes.

A third resolution urged all departments to co-operate with school authorities and legislative bodies to make



tion Americanism committee at the request of its floor representative.

In an address before the convention, John Barton Payne, National Chairman of the American Red Cross, paid a tribute to the Legion for its co-operation with the Red Cross in such emergencies as that following the tornado which swept southern Illinois and part of southern Indiana early this year.

**R**ADIO will be enlisted during the coming year as one of the Legion's principal agencies of distributing information among its own members and of informing the American people of the Legion's purposes and accomplishments. The Omaha convention adopted a resolution empowering the National Commander to request each department, wherever possible, to broadcast at least one official American Legion program this year and each year hereafter. The plan for a national American Legion broadcasting system, with a different department handling a program in successive weeks, was presented to the convention in a resolution by Orlin A. Weede, of Kansas, chairman of the convention committee on national radio. The plan would put into effect a system which the Department of Kansas has employed successfully in its own territory the past year. It contemplates the preparation of a national schedule by which the time and place, station and wave-length and program arranged for each department's broadcasting would be made known to the whole Legion.

**T**HE adoption of a plan for life membership in the Legion and the approval of an outline for the conduct of Legion military funerals were outstanding results of the passage of resolutions submitted by the convention's internal organization committee.

The life membership plan specifies that any member who has been in good standing for two years may apply to his post for life membership. Upon approval by the post, the application shall be forwarded to department headquarters, which shall approve the application and forward it to National Headquarters, where the National Adjutant will issue a certificate. The fee for life membership is set at \$50, which must be forwarded to National Headquarters with the application. All fees received shall be placed in a trust fund, the income from which shall be used annually to pay national and departmental dues of those listed as life members.

Life members shall pay to their posts annually the amount, if any, by which the local post and department dues shall exceed the amount paid by the National Treasurer to the Department Headquarters. A number of other rules and safeguards governing life membership are contained in the resolution the convention adopted.

The convention directed that the new outline for the guidance of posts holding military funerals shall be printed as a supplement in the back of the Legion's Manual of Ceremonies.

Other convention actions on internal Legion affairs were as follows:

A national publicity advisory committee of three members was authorized, the committee to consist of three

members of The American Legion Press Association to be appointed by the National Commander. It will confer at definite intervals with the national department on all phases of American Legion publicity and with the approval of the national department adopt and carry out a definite and uniform publicity program for The American Legion. The National Finance Committee was also urged to undertake a survey of the needs of The American Legion Press Association and to provide funds for the extension of the association.

The American Legion Auxiliary program for the production and sale of poppies was indorsed and all Legion departments and posts were urged to consider the use of the Auxiliary memorial flower instead of artificial poppies made and sold by commercial concerns.

Suitable prizes were authorized to be given hereafter to the best equipped and best drilled unit taking part in each national convention parade.

The convention adopted two amendments to the Legion's national constitution. The first specifies that annual dues shall be payable October 20th of each year beginning with the year 1926. The second provides for changes in the method of amending the Constitution. The Constitution previously had required that an amendment could only be made after it had been read at a convention twenty-four hours before being voted upon. Under the newly-adopted rule, an amendment may be made providing the proposal shall have been submitted through the National Adjutant to the departments and the members of the National Executive Committee by mailing it to them at least thirty days prior to the convening of a National Convention. The new rule further provides that the Constitution may be amended by unanimous vote at any convention without previous notice.

As one of its most important actions, the Omaha convention emphatically decreed that a great effort to increase the Legion's membership shall be made in 1926. Two separate resolutions were adopted, one, submitted by the committee on internal organization, resolving "that the incoming National Commander be directed to undertake a program of organization and membership increase which will look toward the upbuilding and strengthening of the Legion." This resolution also requested that the National Finance Committee finance the organization and membership activity and that all posts be urged to co-operate in the furtherance of the membership program.

The other resolution adopted was submitted by the convention's committee on resolutions. It said: "We believe that it should be the first duty of the incoming administration to make a special appeal to our former comrades to enlist in our cause and that the time has come when all should unite to accomplish in fullest measure the true ideals and principles of The American Legion." Embodied in this resolution was a lengthy recital of Legion accomplishments for the disabled and orphans and the Legion's many other noteworthy activities for national welfare and community betterment, a summary that was regarded as a text

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particularly suitable for use in a membership campaign. Both of these resolutions were adopted unanimously by the convention delegates.

WITH picturesque ceremonies, the silver cups offered as prizes each year in the names of Past Commanders were presented on the convention platform to the representatives of the departments which had won them. Florida again received the Henry D. Lindsley Trophy, for the department attaining before March 1st the highest percentage of membership increase over the preceding year. It won this cup last year also. The Franklin D'Olier Trophy, for the department enrolling the highest percentage of eligible service men, was won by South Dakota. The Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., Trophy, for the department with the highest total of man-miles traveled to the convention by its official representatives, was won by Florida with a total of 519,715 miles. The Hanford MacNider Trophy, which is awarded to the department with the greatest proportionate membership increase during the year, was won by the Department of France.

After announcing the winners of these trophies, Commander Drain informed the convention that two additional cups would be awarded at the next national convention—the James A. Drain Trophy, to be given to the department showing the most consistent service to community, state and nation, providing it has already exceeded its previous year's membership, and the John G. Emery Trophy, for which conditions have not yet been set.

The Milton J. Foreman Trophy for rifle contests was awarded to the Department of Minnesota Rifle Team. Teams from the Department of Wisconsin won second and third prizes in these contests, and the Department of Nebraska team won fourth place. The Post Rifle Team Trophy was won by Neenah, Wisconsin. The individual rifle match was won by Frank J. Schneller, Neenah, Wisconsin, who also won first place in the pistol match. The team trophy for pistol shooting went to Minnesota, with two teams of the Department of Wisconsin in second and third places. Council Bluffs, Iowa, produced the winning trap-shooting team, with Papillion, Nebraska, second, and Fremont, Nebraska, third.

Judges of the band and drum bugle corps contests agreed that the organizations competing for prizes at Omaha set new records for excellence in dress, in drill, and in musical performance. The band contests resulted as follows: First, \$1,000 in cash and \$25 in band music, Monahan Post Band of Sioux City, Iowa; second, \$500 in cash and \$100 for musical instruments, Columbus (Ohio) American Legion Band; third, \$250 in cash, \$150 for musical instruments and \$25 for music, Beaver Dam (Wisconsin) American Legion Band; fourth, \$250 certificate, Oklahoma City American Legion Band; fifth, \$250 certificate, Bear Cat Band, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The drum corps contest results were: First, \$750 in cash and \$200 worth of instruments, Racine (Wisconsin) Drum Corps; second, \$300 in cash and a field drum, St. Paul (Minnesota) Drum Corps; third, \$200 in cash and a baton,

ONE thousand feet of motion picture film showing the most interesting events at the Legion's National Convention at Omaha are available to Legion posts for immediate bookings. The film will be supplied at a rental charge of \$5 for each day shown. The American Legion Film Service, Indianapolis, Indiana, to whom requests for play dates should be addressed, recommends that the pictures be shown at local theaters wherever possible. It especially recommends the use of the film in membership campaigns.

Kankakee (Illinois) Drum Corps; fourth, \$150 worth of musical instruments, Fond du Lac (Wisconsin) Drum Corps; fifth, \$150 certificate, Council Bluffs (Iowa) Drum Corps.

The Girls Drill Team of Davenport, Iowa, was awarded first prize in contest with other girls' teams, and second prize was won by the Council Bluffs (Iowa) team. The Girls Drill Team of Hastings, Nebraska, winner of the first prize cup in two preceding conventions, retains the cup, Commander Drain announced. It did not enter the competition this year out of courtesy to teams from outside its State.

THE convention unanimously voted that the Eighth National Convention next year be held in Philadelphia and that it "take such necessary action, in accordance with the Constitution, as will provide for the annual National Convention of 1927 with meetings in Paris, France, and or any other places as shall appear to be necessary."

The selection of Philadelphia for the 1926 convention constituted the acceptance of an invitation which has been pending since the announcement several years ago of the plans for holding in Philadelphia in 1926 the Sesquicentennial Exposition commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The holding of the Legion's convention while the exposition is being held is expected to be a particularly happy arrangement. The date for the convention is to be set by the National Executive Committee.

On the assumption that the 1927 convention will be held in Paris, the Omaha convention voted that the convention city for 1928 shall be selected by the Philadelphia convention. It took this action after learning that invitations for the 1928 convention had been presented by Atlanta, Miami, and Fort Worth. It also directed that cities bidding for a convention shall submit a schedule of hotel rates and a description of the character of the hotel accommodations to be furnished at these rates.

Although the resolution adopted by the Omaha convention on the proposal to hold the 1927 convention in Paris will require final action at Philadelphia next year, the resolution itself and the adoption of the report submitted by the France Travel Committee practically insure that the Legion will make a great pilgrimage to France in 1927. It is apparent from the action taken at Omaha that only unforeseen develop-

ments would cause abandonment or modification of the plan.

The convention indorsed the report of the France Travel Committee, embodying a set of recommendations covering all major details of the proposal, and by resolution emphasized that "the plans are in keeping with the patriotic purpose of making the convention trip the occasion of a great national pilgrimage to our foreign cemeteries." The resolution said also:

"We believe that such a pilgrimage would provide a most enjoyable reunion amid the scenes of the world conflict which gave birth to The American Legion; and that such pilgrimage, coming in 1927, the tenth anniversary of America's entrance into the World War and the creation of the A. E. F., would be in a real sense a 'Second A. E. F.'"

JOHN R. McQUIGG of East Cleveland, Ohio, Past Commander of the Department of Ohio and for seven years in the forefront of Legion national affairs, was elected National Commander on a single ballot in the final session of the convention. He received 667 of the 948 votes cast. Edward E. Spafford, Past Commander of the Department of New York and chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee for several years, received 224 votes, and Howard P. Savage, Past Commander of the Department of Illinois, 57. On motion of Mr. Spafford, seconded by Mr. Savage, the election of Mr. McQuigg was made unanimous.

Reports of caucuses held by department delegations during the first four days of the convention seemed to insure the election of Mr. McQuigg when the convention assembled Friday morning for the final session, and the forecasts were confirmed speedily when the balloting started. Mr. McQuigg was given the solid voting strength of forty departments. Missouri gave him twelve of its sixteen votes and cast four for Mr. Spafford. Pennsylvania recorded thirty votes for Mr. McQuigg, twenty-five for Mr. Spafford and one for Mr. Savage. Wisconsin gave thirty votes to Mr. McQuigg and two to Mr. Savage. West Virginia cast eleven votes for Mr. McQuigg and one for Mr. Spafford.

Mr. Spafford received the solid votes of Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York and Vermont, and Mr. Savage's home State of Illinois cast its impressive block of fifty-four votes for him.

Immediately after the convention had made its choice unanimous, Commander Drain, as chairman, addressed the convention.

"Your present National Commander," he said, "adhering to what he believes is the proper precedent established by the preceding National Commanders and a proper precedent to be established for all time in this Legion of ours, has taken no part in the activities leading up to the selection of a National Commander. But now you have elected your new National Commander. Two wonderful gallant men, each fit to be National Commander, were defeated, and each was willing that this election should be unanimous and you have made it so. Now I want to tell you you have made no mistake in electing McQuigg to lead you for the succeeding year. He has been tire-

less at National Headquarters, especially during the important time of the Endowment."

The convention elected the following National Vice-Commanders: Joseph Y. Cheney, Orlando, Florida; Hughes B. Davis, Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Vincent A. Carroll, Philadelphia; James A. Howell, Ogden, Utah, and Raymond B. Littlefield, Providence, Rhode Island. Six candidates were nominated for this office. The candidate in addition to those named was Leo M. Harlow of Boston. Each department delegation cast its vote for five of the six men nominated, the five receiving the highest totals being declared elected. The vote ran from 928, the highest number, recorded for Mr. Davis, to 434, the number received by Mr. Harlow.

Rev. William Patrick, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Santa Paula, California, was elected National Chaplain. The only other candidate was Rev. Joe Barnett, Chaplain of the Department of Minnesota. On motion of Mr. Barnett, the election of Mr. Patrick was made unanimous.

Immediately following his election Mr. McQuigg addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Commander, men and women of the Legion: In the years to come you will choose many National Commanders, but you will never select one who appreciates more the honor than he who now speaks to you. Words cannot express my feelings at this moment, but from the bottom of my heart, and conveying every sentiment of my being, I want to thank you now as only one soldier can thank another for the confidence you have just now placed in me.

"With some knowledge of the obligations imposed, I accept the trust and confidence you have shown, and now I pledge to you the best service of which I am capable.

"During the seven years of its existence The American Legion has never known ultimate defeat. One by one we have taken our objectives. For God and country we have striven together. For us the goal must be onward, ever onward and upward. The trumpets of the Legion must never sound retreat.

"During the coming year our major objectives should be devoted to the great task of rehabilitation and child welfare and the completion of the Endowment Fund campaign, and along with it an effort to increase the membership of The American Legion.

"The accomplishment of these objectives, together with carrying them into effect and carrying into effect the decrees of this convention, requires the whole-hearted service of every Legionnaire. Without your help the National Commander can do very little. With your co-operation he can accomplish much. Upon the joint efforts of all of us we implore the blessings of Almighty God."

OMAHA newspapers editorially expressed the opinion that disorder attending the Legion's convention was largely due to a policy of non-interference which public officials had adopted, and the convention itself adopted a resolution unanimously commenting upon conditions. This resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, The American Legion is specifically committed to law and order;

WHEREAS, It has been brought to this convention that many persons not a part of or sensible to the obligations or ideals of The American Legion, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by any large public gathering, have indulged in disorderly and unlawful conduct, which if not discountenanced might reflect upon The American Legion; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That The American Legion in convention assembled deplores any such conduct at this or any other convention of The American Legion and pledges its fullest support to the civic authorities of this or any other convention city for the suppression thereof, earnestly requesting such authorities to use whatever means may be necessary to that end, and be it further

RESOLVED, That in sufficient time for thorough circulation before the next National Convention the National Commander is directed to issue and send to each department and every American Legion post an admonition to the effect that no lawlessness or disorderly conduct during the convention or en route to or returning from the convention by any Legionnaire will be tolerated.

An additional comment was made from the platform of the convention when Francis J. Good of Massachusetts, chairman of the convention's resolutions committee, arguing in favor of a proposal that future conventions be limited to three days, declared:

"There has been in my judgment altogether too much tomfoolery on the streets of the convention city. This is no new experience to the Legion, but a recurrence, probably in a larger and greater force than we have witnessed at other convention cities. I feel reasonably certain that unless the Legion, faithful to the public of this country, attempts with power and force to kill the bad order and misbehavior and disgraceful conduct of Legionnaires in the convention cities, then that same disgraceful conduct will kill the Legion."

This statement was loudly applauded, and Mr. Good continued:

"We are no longer young men. Each one of us is sufficiently mature to govern ourselves as American gentlemen, and altogether too long have we excused rowdiness, misbehavior and scandal on the false theory that those persons responsible for it were persons other than Legionnaires. The time has come for sober reflection and any conscientious, honest Legionnaire who has observed conditions in this city must admit that much of this misbehavior is attributable to members of the Legion."

IN presenting his annual report to the Omaha convention Retiring National Commander James A. Drain gave an accounting of his stewardship which aroused enthusiasm. He said:

"Born of battle to make good in peace the awful price paid for being at war, the vital principle of The American Legion is the fraternal feeling between its members. This fraternal feeling, issue of hardships, of joys and dangers shared in a national crisis, is deeper than that grown from any other human experience.

"From the beginning, The American Legion has been steadily building character for itself. Without character, resting on good principles, made living

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by sound action, no organization or man can reach full moral stature.

"One of its fundamental obligations is service to community, state and nation. This is being wonderfully met. Over half of our more than eleven thousand posts are rendering invaluable service in their communities.

"Service to the community, state and nation is what The American Legion says it lives for and it has no right to exist as a national institution save through its capacity to give that service. Within that service its first duty, so recognized from the beginning, is to the disabled; those men who paid an extra price for the part they played in the war. After this the duty lies to the orphans of veterans; children of those the war took out of the world before their normal time. After that what we call Americanism, or what is more accurately defined as 'better citizenship'.

"We say we are non-partisan in politics. Strict adherence to that declaration is as the breath of life to The American Legion. To say the Legion is non-partisan is not enough. We must be non-partisan in politics.

"The American Legion believes peace-time preparedness for a war which may be thrust upon the nation will on the one hand reduce the probabilities of war and on the other, better prepare us to defend ourselves if forced into war.

"We of The American Legion are strongly for The American Legion

Auxiliary made up of the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of our men. We consider that an indispensable part of the Legion. Organized as it is solely to serve the Legion—and it does that very thing—too much value cannot be attached to its usefulness.

"The Forty and Eight, organized of Legionnaires to serve the Legion and provide a means of super-service, adhering to those purposes has been and should continue to be of great use.

"It seems to me we have pretty well established a good character for the Legion. We must go out and increase our membership. 'A good big man is better than a good little man'. Nationally and in every State it seems the time has now come when we can and should tell every ex-service man what The American Legion is and why he should be a member of it.

"The time should soon come, and I think it will soon be here, when any man eligible to become a member of the Legion, who does not belong, will be looked upon with suspicion—and justly so—in the community where he lives.

"I believe and I know the men and women of The American Legion appreciate and value the priceless opportunity which is theirs and I believe and I know that the Legion will give its best to make this country of ours, this America which we love, a better and better place to live in and a stronger and stronger influence for good in the whole world of men."

## Forward for a Greater Auxiliary

(Continued from page 11)

clothing valued at \$31,734 also were provided veterans and their families. This work of assistance was carried on by Auxiliary units throughout the country. It was made possible largely by the manufacture and sale of poppies under Auxiliary auspices. The convention voted that the poppy program be carried on in the coming years much as in the past. Each department was given the privilege of making the kind of poppy it prefers and of conducting its own efforts, but it was decided that departments making poppies should not be allowed to circularize other departments unless consent were obtained in advance.

One of the most interesting discussions in the convention revolved about the proposal that the Auxiliary extend official recognition to the Eight and Forty Society, a fun-making organization composed of women which is the counterpart of the Forty and Eight of the Legion. The convention voted to delay action on this subject and authorized the National President to appoint a special committee to confer with a committee representing the Eight and Forty and to make a report, with recommendations, at the Auxiliary's next national convention. An anomalous situation was created when a resolution officially recognizing the Eight and Forty Society was adopted by the Legion's convention. During the convention the Eight and Forty Society formally presented \$1,000 to the Auxiliary's Child Welfare Fund.

The convention voted unanimously that The American Legion Auxiliary shall be a member of the Women's Sec-

tion of the FIDAC, the international organization of veterans' societies of the Allied nations of the World War. The Women's Section was formed at the FIDAC congress in Rome in September and reports of Legionnaires and Auxiliary members who attended the Rome meeting were presented to the convention. It was announced that at Rome the Countess de Merode, of Belgium, head of the Belgian Red Cross, was elected as the section's first president. The Omaha convention elected Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart of Cincinnati, Ohio, as first vice-president of the section to represent the United States. Mrs. Hobart, a Past National President of the Auxiliary, served during the past year as Honorary Organizing President for the FIDAC in the preliminary work of forming branches of the women's organization in the Allied countries.

A bronze tablet in memory of departed service men of the World War will be erected in the trophy room of the Arlington Cemetery Amphitheatre at Washington, D. C., by the Auxiliary, in accordance with a resolution the convention adopted.

Another resolution adopted provides that there shall be printed on the back of the Auxiliary's membership application blank an outline of the data required for the service record.

The Hobart Cup was awarded to the Department of Florida for reporting the largest increase in membership over its previous highest mark. The Towne Cup was given to the Department of Utah for reporting more than 100 percent membership, in compari-

son with previous year, by June 1, 1925. The Georgia Historical Cup was won by Vermont, which sent in 100 percent perfect historical application membership cards. Seventeen departments received citations for meeting the quota of ten cents per member raised for the erection of a cottage at the American Legion Children's Billet at Otter Lake, Michigan.

Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, retiring National President, announced that she has donated a new trophy, a silver cup to be awarded annually to the department showing the greatest percentage of paid-up membership from date of national convention to January 1st of the succeeding year. It was also announced that Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart has donated another cup which will be awarded annually to the department having fewer than 1,000 members which shows the greatest increase over its previous high membership mark. Another trophy, the Wilma D. Hoyle cup, will be given annually to the department having fewer than 1,000 members which shows the greatest increase in membership from the date

of the national convention to January 1st of the succeeding year.

Mrs. Eliza London Shepard of Glen Ellen, California, a sister of the late Jack London, was elected National President of the Auxiliary. After four ballots had been cast, Mrs. Ruth McCurry Brown of Arkansas, the only remaining contestant, asked that Mrs. Shepard's election be made unanimous.

The National Vice-Commanders elected were: Eastern Division, Miss Mary C. Coyle, Waterbury, Connecticut; Western Division, Mrs. J. E. Damron, Pocatello, Idaho; Central Division, Mrs. A. H. Hoffman, Des Moines, Iowa; Southern Division, Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenville, South Carolina, and Northwestern Division, Mrs. Charles E. Pew, Helena, Montana.

Miss Emma Hadorn of Topeka, Kansas, was named National Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, National Historian, and Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, National Chaplain. It was announced no change would be made in the office of National Secretary until after November 1st.

## Million-Member McQuigg

(Continued from page 4)

recruiting campaign was in progress when war was declared. The speed with which McQuigg got picked engineer recruits, equipped them and trained them in the midst of the confusion of the early weeks of the war got him the name "Go Get 'Em McQuigg." It is a name that has stuck and always will. The regiment was mustered into Federal service as the 112th Engineers of the 37th Division. It laid out most of Camp Sheridan in Alabama and went overseas in June of 1918, and fought with the division in the Baccarat sector, the Argonne and in Belgium. In 1921 Colonel McQuigg was promoted to be a brigadier general of infantry.

When The American Legion came into being in the United States in 1919 Colonel McQuigg, just back with his regiment, and getting settled into civilian pursuits, took his place in the incipient scheme of things as Commander of Engineer Post No. 71 of the Department of Ohio. He was a delegate to the First National Convention at Minneapolis and made the speech which took the 1920 convention to his home town of Cleveland. Since that time he has at all times been an important factor in the life of the Legion locally and nationally. Among other things he has been the Department Commander of Ohio and a member of the National Executive Committee, the National Finance Committee and the National Legislative Committee. His unflinching efforts on the legislative committee counted heavily in the victory for adjusted compensation in 1924. There were times when that fight seemed hopeless and when the Legion's line in Washington had to be quickly reinforced. National Commander John Quinn could not always get there, but a telegram or long distance phone call to Cleveland never failed to bring John McQuigg on the next train. He would slip into town and slip out again, but the situation would be not a little different when he left—his


modesty was exceeded only by the constructive work he left behind.

In 1892 Mr. McQuigg was married to Gertrude Imgard of Wooster, Ohio. They have two children—Pauline, who is an instructor of expression in an eastern academy, and Donald, who is seventeen and a student in a Cleveland high school.

This is the man who after serving the Legion, locally and nationally, in perhaps fifty capacities was the choice of the delegates at the Seventh National Convention to be the commander of the whole Legion. He stands on the threshold of sixty, with the ripe experience of a varied and an eminently successful life behind him. He is in the physical trim of a man two-thirds his age, and says he expects to take up golf as soon as he is old enough for that temperate form of exercise. This physical store will be sorely drawn upon in the year to come. Being National Commander of the Legion is one of the hardest jobs of manual and mental labor in the United States.

For the Legion at Omaha outlined a program for next year that will require all the stamina—physical and intellectual—on which any leader could draw. Not the least element in that program will be the campaign for an increased Legion membership. In this issue of the Weekly Mr. McQuigg sets the figure for next October at one million.

With a wide knowledge of the obligations the office imposes, John McQuigg stood before the convention at Omaha which had just elected him. With a full heart he made a speech of a few sentences thanking the Legion for the honor "only as one soldier can thank another," and imploring the blessing of Almighty God upon his endeavors. There is no higher manifestation of the spirit of service than that. So long as the Legion can command such devotion its place as the most noteworthy institution of unselfish service in America is secure.




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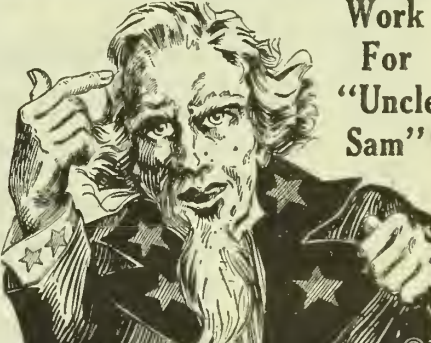
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# Bursts and Duds

Payment is made for material for this department. Unavailable manuscript returned only when accompanied by stamped envelope. Address American Legion Weekly, Indianapolis, Ind.

## No Job for the S. P. C. A.

"It says here," remarked Murphy, looking up from his paper, "that a bi-ol-o-gist who wanted to study the effects of alcoholism kept a guinea pig under the influence of whisky for four years."

"Think of that!" exclaimed Flannagan. "An' ould yesterday a man was tryin' to tell me that scientists are cruel to animals!"

## Warned in Advance

[Pittsburgh Press]

BOY WANTED to learn trade; must be ambitious and willing. Inquire 4800 Penn Ave.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

## There Are Others

Folks say currency's elastic,  
And no matter where I go,  
When the talk gets down to money,  
That's the guff they always throw.  
As they know whereof they're speaking,  
I must be a stupid wretch—  
Although currency's elastic,  
I can't seem to make mine stretch.  
—Edgar Daniel Kramer.

## What tha—?

[Woodstock (Vt.) Standard]

LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN—Pomfret Farmers' Club. Liberal reward for his next friend.—The Town Pump, Pomfret.

## Introducing Finn and Haddie

(A couple of fish)

Finn: "Say, do you know Ben Tunney?"

Haddie: "Is he a relation to Gene Tunney?"

Finn: "No. Ben Tunney shows lately?"

Haddie: "Thassa good one. Say, do you know Cohen?"

Finn: "Cohen? Who's he?"

Haddie: "Cohen side and stay there."

Finn: "Not so bad. And do you know Olaf?"

Haddie: "Olaf who?"

Finn: "Olaf that off."

Haddie: "Thassa wow. I suppose you know Lucia?"

Finn: "Lucia who?"

Haddie: "Did you Lucia money at the races?"

Finn: "Very clever. I guess you know Noah?"

Haddie: "Noah?"

Finn: "Last night I met a girl and I think you Noah."

Haddie: "Hot puppie! Now give me a sentence using the word 'nuisance'."

Finn: "What's nuisance I saw you last?"

Haddie: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, we will include our act with a song entitled: 'She's dumb, but I love her moron more each day'." —W. A. Netch.

## Maybe It Won't Be So Bad

[From the Clarkson (Neb.) Press]

The Colfax county colony of early-day settlers, as well as many others who came in later years, are looking forward with anxiety to the 1925 old settlers' picnic and reunion to be held at Schuyler.

## Right Back at Him

A Florida realtor died—one occasionally does, despite the climate—and descended to the realms below. It was decidedly warm there, and he remarked to a

native, as he mopped his brow with his very best asbestos handkerchief:

"You have the most miserable, unbearably hot weather here I have ever felt."

"Ah, my dear sir," replied the native, "I assure you that it is merely unusual."

## "The Broad Highway"

[From the Rockford (Ill.) Republic]

Three bandits late yesterday afternoon held up and robbed Joseph Everkamp, 25, Chicago, after they had blocked the highway near here with \$40 in cash and a number of checks.

## Indeed We Do!

[Tombstone manufacturer's ad in Southern Ruralist]

You Know Lots of People Who Need Monuments!

## Limerix

Our telephone girl, named Jaue Cholmondeley,

Makes connection so slowly and dolmondeley

That the patron lets drop

The receiver—kerflop!

But Jane holds her job, she's so colmondeley.

—R. M. B.

There was a young lady in Cuyler  
Who never let little things ruyl'er.

She had paid for a ride;

There was no room inside,

And so she sat out on the buyler.

—R. M. B.

## Butter and Egg Men?

[From Cambridge (Minn.) County News]

Mrs. L. Lindberg is picking raspberries in Duluth.

## Reward

"Why," asked the Sunday school teacher, "should little boys always be honest and truthful?"

"So our mothers will trust us to wash our own necks," replied Bobby.

## The Ultimate in Advertising

[Ad in the Columbia (S. C.) Record]

WHAT'S IN A KISS?—Joy and bliss. Now Sport if you want a great big juicy kiss right in your kisser, have us stop all leaks and paint your roof before winter rains set in, and see what the Madam gives you.

## His Interpretation

"Oh, John," cried Mrs. Nuwed, "a fortune teller told me today that my second husband would be a most remarkable man!"

"Have you ever been married before?" asked Nuwed suspiciously.

## A Wee Bit o' Cheer

Someone is waiting with faith in his breast,

Patiently all through the day.  
Manfully waiting, he hopes for the best,  
Peerless and fearless, though gray.

Virtue must triumph with Courage and Truth;

Mankind must not be appalled.  
And so let us hope that this man in the booth

Gets the 'phone number he called.

—Cyano.

## Hm-m-!

[Ad in Columbia (Miss.) Columbian]

If you are interested in the business end of the chicken, see D. A. Cupit.

## The Mangled Metaphor

[From the Milwaukee Journal]

Deau Russell ran like a thoroughbred at his first unwilling dip into the political swim.



E. D. WALKER

"Don't be alarmed, sir. I am just demonstrating how poorly protected you are against thieves. I represent the Getzum Burglar Alarm System"

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